

THREE NEW STEEL MERCHANTMEN LAUNCHED AT OAKLAND SHIPYARD

(By Associated Press.)
OAKLAND, Cal., March 14.—The first triple launching on the Pacific coast took place today when three 3,000-ton steel merchantmen slid into the waters of the Oakland inner harbor.

In less than an hour there was added 23,000 tons to the nation's shipbuilding program.

The vessels were the steamships Alloway, Aniwa and War Breeze, each 125 feet long, 33 feet beam and 26 feet 6 inches in depth of hold. The Alloway and Aniwa were built under contract with the Emergency Fleet corporation of the United States Shipping Board, and the War Breeze was commandeered from the Cunard Steamship company.

They are the product of 4,000 men working continuously day and night in eight hour shifts since the keels were laid in the yard of the ship-

builders, the Moore & Scott Shipbuilding company.

The keels of the Alloway and the Aniwa were laid on November 16 and that of the War Breeze on November 12. When the vessels were put in the water, the work was 30 days ahead of schedule. Equally fast time is promised in finishing the vessels, delivery to the government probably being made in from 40 to 45 days ahead of schedule. The government calls for the delivery of the Alloway and the War Breeze on May 5 and the Aniwa on May 15.

Major General Arthur Murray, in command of the western department, was present at the launching surrounded by his staff. The navy also was represented.

In the harbor was a flotilla of decorated tugboats filled with sightseers.

The United States Shipping Board

was represented by Captain A. F. Pillsbury, in charge of its work on the Pacific Coast, and by his assistants, George Ames, Thomas Ransom, in charge of wooden construction; George W. Dickie, chief inspector at the Moore & Scott shipyard; one of the government's \$1 a year men; Thomas Tomlinson, and Fred Evers, of the classified department of the American Bureau of Shipping.

Those who christened the vessels were:

For the Alloway, Mrs. Stuart Hal-dron, of San Francisco.

For the War Breeze, Mrs. George Jensen.

For the Aniwa, Miss Marjorie Dunne, of San Francisco.

The vessels are cargo carriers. They will have turbine engines and will make 11 knots an hour.

WHY AMERICA IS IN THE WORLD WAR

(By WALTER E. CLARK)

Editor Bonanza: Sir.—We, the people of the United States, to safeguard the sacred things of our civilization and to secure the blessing of individual and of national liberty throughout the civilized world are deliberately making war upon Prussianism. Bleeding Belgium, starving Poland, and massacred Armenia all prove beyond any possibility of doubt that Prussianism means cold-blooded assassination of small states in the name of extending the Kultur of Prussia. The series of ship murders beginning with the Lusitania, the continuous diplomatic intriguing, the arson and dynamiting by Prussian agents, the I. W. W., and similar alliances stirred to traitorous activity by Prussian provocation, and financed by Prussian money—these were Prussianism's response to our nation's watchful waiting and consistent neutrality during the first two and a half years of the war. With this chain of intolerable atrocities against an over-patient neutral nation in mind, who can reasonably doubt that self defense is one of our strong reasons for warring on this outlaw Prussian government?

The frank philosophy of Prussianism, repeatedly expressed both before and during this war, rests upon the premise that autocracy of divine right is the best form of government and that the highest ideal of such autocracy is continuously increasing state power. Any means, no matter how false or vile or traitorous or murderous, is fully justified in this Prussian philosophy, if it brings aggrandized power to the state. Can any thinking American reasonably doubt that the Prussian nation guided by such a philosophy is the pledged foe of all true civilization? Can he fail to see that it is a self-confessed outlaw among modern nations, basely intriguing in its diplomacy, respecting no rights of others, acknowledging no obligations to others, ready at any time to sanction or to commit any barbarous atrocity against individual or nation, provided only that it believes its own power will thereby be increased? Can he fail to see that his own America, open in its diplomacy, committed to and faithfully practicing the rule of reason and of justice in its international relations, just to the extent that it is honorable in its dealings and is successful in its democracy, is necessarily regarded by Prussianism as the arch enemy of its own self-seeking autocracy? That the Prussianized nation had its ultimate eye on this nation is manifest not only from the fundamental clash of their systems of thought and conduct, and not only from the open declarations against America and Americanism by Prussian representatives. It is most clearly shown by the murders on the Lusitania, the elaborate spy and provocateur system maintained by Prussia among our people to the end that our nation might be plunged in civil war, the traitorous intriguing to induce Japan

or Mexico to make war upon us, the murders and burning here by Prussian agents—and all these intolerable crimes committed against us before we declared war, and while we were most carefully abiding by the established standards of neutrality. Von Bernstorff, for years everywhere hospitably entertained and highly honored ambassador from Germany to the United States, when stripped of his diplomat's mask, appears in his rightful part as a base fomentor of plots for murder and arson, and a tireless intriguer for war against this friendly nation. In all this he is but a symbol of Prussianism, essentially faithless to any and all claims of friendship or humanity, faithful only to the cruel mandates of the self-seeking, justice-despising autocracy of which he is the willing tool.

The world cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. Either it must become all the one or all the other. Americans believe in themselves, and in their own nation, that it will become all free, all democratic. This is the fundamental issue of the present war, that enslaving autocracy and liberating democracy are grappled in their greatest, and may the God of justice and humanity and of love grant, in their last awful struggle.

We Americans are in this war in self-defense—we were repeatedly and murderously assailed by a nation with which we patiently were trying to keep friendship. We are in this war because international barbarity must cease and the frightful, unspeakable barbarities of Prussianism surpass history. We are in this war because a powerful nation is trying to re-establish and to extend throughout the world the enslaving autocratic form of government which the race has been slowly but steadily discarding since the days of early British parliamentary revolt and of American colonization. Lexington and Concord, Yorktown and Appomattox are glorious mile posts in this forward journey of the race. We should be untrue to our history, untrue to our national ideals, untrue to human liberty, if we did not make war on this Prussian beast, the most heartless, relentless, and dangerous foe which has ever attacked civilization. We hate war. We love peace. This war has been forced upon us because the world's best life is in undoubted jeopardy from a foe so powerful that unless we fight with all our might for the world's best life, that foe will win. Brave and enduring as have been all the allies, they must have our full support or they will lose. The only possible rational outlook for establishing an enduring peace is through the complete and final overthrow of Prussianism. To this we are pledged. Our national conviction is rapidly becoming absolute and unanimous. We are seeing more and more clearly every hour that no price is too great to pay for the liberty of the world.

NEVADAN MADE CHAIRMAN.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Henderson of Nevada was today elected chairman of the mines committee.

ARMY AVIATOR KILLED.

NORFOLK, March 13.—Aviator McNaughton of the naval reserve was down today at Hampton Roads. His seaplane fell 300 feet.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA GOES INTO THE BUSINESS OF REAL ESTATE

(By Associated Press.)

SACRAMENTO, March 14.—The State of California has gone into the real estate business on the installment plan, with 6,000 acres to sell as a starter. Any citizen of the United States or anyone having declared intention of citizenship is an eligible purchaser, if he has five per cent of the total purchase price in readiness, and the state will give him "time" on the rest and will help him seed, plant and fence it and put up the necessary buildings. Women are not barred.

Actual work of carrying out the aims of the land settlement act that was passed at the last session of the state legislature with the object of promoting closer agricultural settlement and assisting qualified persons of moderate means to acquire small water rights on a 6,000-acre tract the state water board approves the improved forms will begin whenever near Chico, purchase of which has been recommended by the state settlement board. Governor William D. Stephens has approved the recommendation of the board. The bill provides that the board which was created by the act should "acquire on behalf of the state, agricultural land in California susceptible of intensive culture and suitable for colonization in an area not more than

10,000 acres, together with water rights and any rights of way desirable or necessary" for subdivision and improvement and to sell the land to bona fide settlers.

The tract will be divided into what will be known as "farm allotments" by seeding, planting, fencing, erecting dwellings, outbuildings and doing other necessary work to make the land inhabitable. The expenditure on a "farm laborer's allotment" is limited to \$800 for the construction of a cottage and providing a domestic water supply. The board is authorized to fix the selling price at a figure that will return to the state the original cost of the land, plus the expense of improving, subdividing and selling the land.

Any citizen of the United States or person who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen may purchase "allotments" providing his purchases would not make him the holder of "agricultural lands or of possessory rights" exceeding \$15,000 in value. Each settler must be prepared to occupy the land within six months of the time he makes the purchase and actual residence from the time of purchase must continue at least eight months in each calendar year for at least ten years from the time the board approves the application of the settler to purchase.

TONY SHOWS PATRIOTISM

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., March 14.—Colorado Springs has a new member of its "Thousand Dollar Savings Stamp club." He is Antonio De Graeme, a coal miner at Pike View, and he paid for his thousand dollars' worth of stamps in cash as soon as he was asked to join the club.

CHILDREN ENCOURAGED.

(By Associated Press.)
NOME, Alaska, March 13.—To the first fifty Nome school children who have bought a thrift stamp and secured a thrift card Federal Judge William Holzheimer announces he will add another 25-cent stamp each month until he has given each child \$1.

PRESIDENT URGES UNION.

(By Associated Press.)
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 13.—A letter from President Wilson urging as "a very good thing for all Presbyterians" for the union of forces of Presbyterianism in the United States was read at a meeting of commissions on the union of the two branches here today.

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Two-room house, furnished, piano	15.00
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ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Tonopah, Nev., Dec. 31st, 1917.
Annual statement of the Nevada Gas Company of Tonopah, Nevada, for the year ending December 31st, 1917:
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1916 \$ 1.96
Cash receipts for year of 1917 25,314.33

Total 25,316.29
Expenses for the year 1917 \$29,594.52
25,316.29

Deficit 4,278.23

F. B. SPRAGUE,
Accountant.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Of the Nevada-Queen Copper Company for the year ending December 31, 1917:
Location of mine in Mason mining district, county of Lyon, state of Nevada:

DEBIT
January 1, 1917, to cash on hand none
To assessment collected during 1917 none
To amount received from other sources \$322.50

CREDIT
Mine expenses in year 1917 none
Taxes paid in year 1917 \$310.25
General expenses in year 1917 12.25
Paid dividends in year 1917 none
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1917 none

R. G. RIDDETT,
Secretary.

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DR. T. A. MUSANTE
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